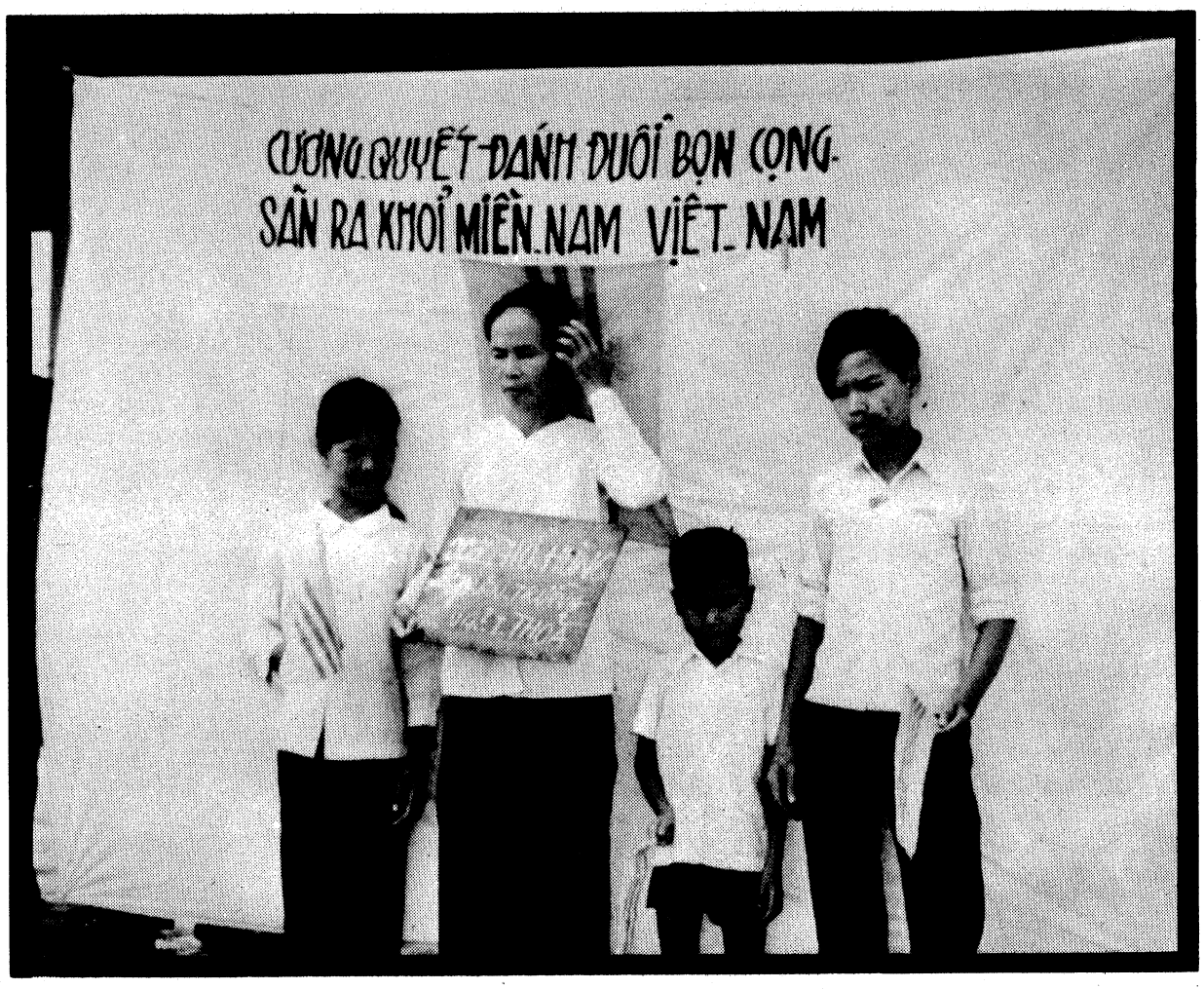

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#565 November 3, 1973

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GRAPHICS

Cover-- A South Vietnamese family posing for their official photo. The police make periodic searches, and if the occupants of the house don't match the photo, the whole family can be arrested. (May, 1973)
CREDIT: Barton/AFSC/LNS.
THIS PHOTO IS PART OF THE NEW NARMIC SLIDE SHOW; SEE STORY PAGE 12.

P-1: Photos of South Vietnamese police.
Photo of Karleton Armstrong.
Photos from inside Chile's National stadium.

P-2: Line graphics: The judge and a witness at Karl Armstrong trial; Army Math's mathematical eagle; Testtubes and dollar signs; Uncle Sam squeezing person; Doctor presenting bill to patient; Businessmen stepping on people; Military generals.

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Collective: Anne Dockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie Epstein, Cidne Hart, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Jessica Siegel, Ron Sirak, Nancy Stiefel

Comrades: Ellen Garvey, Barbara Plog, Safra Epstein, Steve Unger

Correspondents: Schofield Coryell--Paris
Richard Trench--Belfast

##

CITY COUNCIL HITS BANK--Cont. from page 8

The United Bank of Virginia responded with a flat rejection of the Council's request. And when the Council reconvened on October 2 to vote on an actual withdrawal of their city's money from the bank the black members found that the white councilman had been pressured out of his "humanitarian" position. They then decided not to force a vote at that point since a tie would have killed it and a non-vote left the issue alive. A resolution that the council send a letter of apology to the bank was killed by a 3-3 tie vote.

Hines said that he felt it was important to raise larger issues such as the role of ITT in Chile or Gulf Oil in Africa "because if we understand a little about how these people operate at that level, it gives us a better view when we have to deal with these same people locally."

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(Thanks to YOBU News Service and the African World for this information.)

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

(See graphics section)

CHILE: STORY FROM WITHIN THE NATIONAL STADIUM

By Paul Heath Hoeffel
LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: The following article was sent to LNS by Paul Heath Hoeffel, who had lived in Chile for more than two years until he was forced to leave at the end of October. He was arrested by the military and spent more than a week in the National Stadium in Santiago. Hoeffel sent the following note with his article, which is dated October 25, 1973:

I am writing from Buenos Aires. Arrest and living under house arrest made writing from Chile too dangerous. In all, fourteen North Americans have spent time in the National Stadium. Many, probably most, received much worse treatment than I.

Things have gotten better in the Stadium mainly because of international pressure and recent visits by various international committees. If there is anything I wish to emphasize, it is that widespread torture, beating, rape, looting, and execution still occur in Chile. The reign of terror is thorough.

Military raids on houses are commonplace. All it takes is an anonymous phone call denouncing a foreigner or suspected leftist, to have a busload of soldiers or carabineros surround one's home and, often, methodically rip it apart and take what they wish, including prisoners. My experiences were mild compared to those of thousands of other people upon whom a lethal terror has been unleashed.)

* * *

SANTIAGO, Chile (LNS) -- I was asleep when they came to my apartment. A jab in the back woke me and I turned to find the face of a young carabinero staring down from the other end of a machine gun. There were four of us and they kept us in seperate rooms, the captain going over our documents carefully.

The house was clean, all leftist books, magazines, posters, records and newspapers had been meticulously weeded out weeks before-- a commonplace procedure in post-coup Chile. I made a mental inventory, glanced over at the desk where three neat envelopes lay ready for mailing: I had just finished an article on the Junta-- three copies-- and my stomach dropped to my knees. The searches are thorough.

The captain picked up one of the envelopes and ripped it open. "What's this?" "A letter." He opened the other two. "Why three copies?" I didn't answer and he stared at the pages.

An hour later the article, along with a copy of the Economist, a movie poster in Hebrew which the sergeant insisted was Russian, an Argentine newspaper, some Yugoslav magazines, and three of us from the building (they raided the four apartments where there were foreigners) found ourselves in the bus.

There were no charges and we were confident we would be released shortly. A fat officer took down our names on a receipt pad which had once belonged to the a Spanish-language leftist magazine. Another offered us Cuban cigarettes and a third showed off a Russian Communist party pin he had confiscated from someone and now wore on his uniform. The atmosphere in the comiserie was that of any dull, crumbling police station.

Only the Brazilian, a poet who had been arrested in Brazil, was pessimistic. The Chilean and I went over our stories carefully, expecting interrogation at any moment.

Two hours later a young Chilean worker, whose every step made him wince in pain, joined us. Both his eyes were black and swollen, his nose broken and pushed to one side. The carabineros had almost broken his thigh bone, his rib cage was a mass of bruises. They had been interrogating him off and one for three days. In that time he had eaten nothing.

"Why?" we asked with fright. "For being a leftist," was his simple reply. Four hours later, with no explanation, we were all placed in a closed police van, with two armed guards who told us we were headed for the National Stadium.

Under the Stadium are a series of locker rooms which are used as cells. They are for soccer teams of fifteen men to shower and dress. In the first days after the coup, up to 150 men were packed into the cells twenty-four hours a day, the first five days without any food whatsoever. These were the days of "the terror," as the prisoners who had lived through it called them.

It had been worse in the Chile Stadium where prisoners were shot in front of the others, where beatings and torture were continual all day and night. Now, we were told, it was a "cup of milk" in comparison. The women were being held outside the stadium where two swimming pools formed a small complex.

Now there were about sixty men in our cell and they greeted us warmly when we arrived. Almost all of them were workers though there were two high school students and three campesinos, readily identified by their tanned, weathered faces. There were two or three men over seventy years old. They were given special treatment which usually consisted of one more blanket and an extra piece of bread.

Despite the solidarity expressed by everyone, no one talked politics. It was tacitly understood that everyone was of the left, but only in private groups did people discuss their individual cases.

Towards the end of the week, new arrivals were almost always union leaders who had been arrested at their work, either factories or offices. Before prisoners were a very random lot.

The routine was fairly well set: up at dawn, cup of hot milk and piece of bread at 8 am; sit in assigned bleachers with three soldiers with machine guns in front of us; at 4 p.m., the single meal would arrive in army cookers-- usually a plate of beans or lentils and occasionally another piece of bread; at sundown, back to the cells, distribution of blankets and some foam rubber mattresses-- ten heads to each mattress; before going to sleep at 9 p.m., another cup of sugared milk. A doctor told me men were getting somewhere around 900 calories a day. (The normal calorie intake for men is 2,000 calories or more.--ed.) Those who had been in the Stadium longest were gaunt and weak, especially if they had been beaten or tortured.

The first night, shortly after we had been

locked in, the soldiers came by and dumped in a seemingly lifeless body-- a dark, well dressed man whose face was white, like paper. His eyes were half open, and spittle ran from his mouth.

Later we learned he had come from the Air Force center in San Bernardo, a few miles south of Santiago, where he had been tortured with electric shock so badly that his tongue had been burned. The next day, another victim arrived, also half dead, and the two of them lay for days under piles of blankets, staring off blankly into space.

When it wasn't raining, everyone sat in the bleachers and watched the three gardeners manicure the soccer field. There was constant activity in the perifery of the field, with prisoners, men and women, being marched out-- to freedom or interrogation. There were always the new arrivals.

A thousand or so prisoners were freed during the week I was there and the military put on shows for selected newsmen. They neglected to inform the public that for every prisoner who left a new one arrived and the stadium, at the very least, maintained its level of 3,000 persons.

When prisoners left the bleachers, crowds would whistle "Auld Lang Syne" or someone would sing the popular song "Libre." New arrivals, under armed guard and generally fearful, would be cheered up with shouts of "Animo, Animo, compadre!"-- the greeting of "companero" (comrade) now forbidden in Chile.

On October 8th, the National Committee for the Aid of Refugees (U.N.) was permitted to see the foreigners for the first time. We were assembled under tne scoreboard, around 200 men and 60 women, mostly Brazilians, Uruguayans, Bolivians, with a smattering of Europeans, a dozen blacks from the Dominican Republic and Haiti, Central-Americans, Argentines, a Japanese, an old Cuban who had come to Chile to cure his asthma, and me.

The uncertainty of their situation, the brutal treatment many had received during this period had brought them to the brink of desperation. Many, particularly the Bolivians, Brazilians and Uruguayans, were political exiles in Chile ahd were being told they would be repatriated. Most of these faced certain imprisonment and even death at home.

I spoke with one 40-year old woman who had fled from the Brazilian junta to Bolivia. Upon the overthrow of the left-leaning Torres government by the junta led by General Banzer, she was forced to flee once again, this time to Chile.

The Committee explained to the group that no one in Latin America wanted them and that they had to think about going to Europe.

Even though there was a Chilean Army major present, several of the prisoners stood up and denounced what was going on in the stadium: over half had been beaten during arrest or interrogation, many of the women had been sexually abused. A Uruguayan woman charged that a Bolivian student had committed suicide the week before.

The major, who wasn't certain how to handle this spontaneous outburst in front of the committee, snapped back, "That's a lie. No one has committed suicide here." A Bolivian stood up: "He was in my cell. He hung himself last Wednesday night." The committee members were shocked but diligently took notes.

Life in the Stadium revolved around one's interrogation-- the endless waiting before and after this crucial encounter is a blur of apprehension. There was nothing to do but think and talk.

Angel Parra, eldest son of a famous family of folksingers, was in the section next to me and we spoke at length. He had not been treated badly: "They know I am a leftist, but not an 'ultra.' I think they will let me go into exile."

He described the death of Victor Jara, another Chilean folk singer and a Communist: "He was arrested in the Technical University. Allende was going to address a rally there the 11th and Victor was going to sing. In the Chile Stadium he sang for the prisoners.

"The soldeirs took him in for interrogation and broke all his fingers and told him to play and sing. He sang "Venceremos" and they beat him and broke out all his teeth. Back in the cell he kept singing so they took him out and shot him. I was lucky that they didn't arrest me in the first days of the terror."

That afternoon the Brazilian, the Chilean and I were called for interrogation over the PA system. It was better than being called in the middle of the night. Our cellmates wished us good luck and gave us some hoarded bread to settle our stomachs. There are apparently ten teams of interrogators, four men in each, including a psychologist. Whether one had his hands tied behind his back, or had a hood put over his head, or was beaten seemed to be mostly arbitrary, although occasionally related to one's "record" which the interrogators received from Investigaciones.

I had spoken to countless persons who had been beaten during interrogation, one who had lost his hearing from being clapped over the ears, bursting his eardrums. Others had been struck--up to 30 times -- with a copper-cored rubber blackjack. At least five people had been tortured electrically.

But the general opinion was that the military was not well-trained in the art and used electric shock so clumsily that they scrambled people's brains instead of getting the information they wanted. The same was true for the use of sodium pentathol.

One Brazilian told me: "The police in Brazil and Uruguay can beat you nearly to death and not leave a mark on your body. The way these guys mutilate people means they don't know what they're doing or they don't care."

In the stadium, especially when the sun was out and people took their shirts off, bruised bodies could be seen everywhere. Dozens of men had faces battered to hell.

I had thought a great deal about my interrogation. I figured it was a 50/50 chance that they would have someone translate my article and therefore the same chance I would get a beating for the "lies" in it.

I waited in the hallway with eleven bureaucrats from the Bank of Osorno, all terrified. I asked one young teller if he knew why they had arrested him. "I have no idea why," he shrugged. "I was a union candidate for MIR (Left Revolutionary Movement-ed.) in the elections but that was six months ago." Everyone burst into nervous laughter except the clerk.

Horrible reverberating shrieks from the floor below stunned us all into silence. My name was called and I was escorted inside. My interrogator, a coronel in the carabineros, told the guard to take me back: "Wait a little longer, I am reading."

Ten minutes later I was called again. As we walk down the hall a volley of gunshots followed by machine gun fire exploded outside the stadium. I was getting shakey.

The coronel was short, balding, middle-aged. He sat, I stood, formally. He wasted no time: "Senor, you are one of the journalists responsible for the lies and distortions of what is going on in my country." I had nothing to offer.

He went through the newspapers and pulled the article from an envelope. "Who is this for?" "Friends." "Newspaper friends?" "Yessir."

Pointing out a paragraph, he said, in slow, correct English: "I want you to translate some parts for me. Your writing gives me a headache." I read slowly but literally in Spanish: "In the first five days after the coup there were 11,000 deaths; 1,000 of them military personnel executed by the junta themselves for being leftists...an average of 1,000 persons were killed or executed in each of the following three weeks. Now they are executing five hundred people a week in all Chile. 15,000 dead would be a conservative overall estimate."

The coronel interrupted me with a bang of his fist on the desk: "Lies, you are lying!" "I don't think so, sir." "We ought to have you shot right now. You know that the official death toll is only 1,000." "No sir, the official death toll is 284." He puzzled over this for a moment, arranging papers on the desk: "We haven't counted all the dead yet. So you can't publish those figures. But they're much more accurate than yours. I know that."

Just when I sensed the relief of communication, another volley of shots came from outside, suddenly errupting into a cacaphony of gunfire, rifles, submachine guns, heavy machine guns, everything. The coronel sunk his hands into his face and muttered: "When are they going to stop this bullshit? It scares me. Close the goddamned blinds." I was frozen in front of the window, able to see the soldeirs crouching and firing, knowing I should get down. An assistant came in and pulled the blinds and the shooting intensified even more.

The coronel came over to the window and we watched together. Crowds of families waiting for prisoners to be released were running for cover from the crossfire. Women carrying three children at once, others tripping and falling in panic. "Poor fucking people," I muttered. The coronel looked at me: "Aren't you supposed to be a war correspondent?" and laughed. I laughed too.

(The shooting, it turned out, was provoked by four teenagers who had fired on a military patrol nearby in celebration of the first month of fascist rule in Chile.)

We returned to the interrogation. The coronel spoke English and I complimented him on its quality. He admitted proudly that he had studied at the Police Academy in Washington, D.C. in 1965. After ten more minutes he announced that I was a civilized soul and typed out his report: "The subject is simply doing his job in Chile and should be allowed to remain: immediate liberty." I was astounded when I shook his hand and left.

The three of us were then escorted to the area of those in conditional liberty and we celebrated with a plate of beans only to discover that there were prisoners who had received the same liberty two weeks ago and were still waiting release. With luck it would be at least forty-eight hours.

Two days later I was laying in the bleachers dozing like a lizard dreaming revenge when they announced that a North American was being looked for over the PA system. My stomach turned to jelly for the tenth time and men started shaking me and shouting at the podium that I was 'over here.'

Then a faltering, hoarse voice began addressing the stadium in English: "Charles Horman, I hope you are out there. This is your father speaking. If you hear me, please come forward. You have nothing to fear..." The stadium hushed at the alien words as the distant figure tried to communicate with what seemed to be a madman or perhaps an amnesiac.

I didn't know it and Edmund Horman was hoping against it, but at that moment, Charles Horman, a 31-year old leftist journalist and film maker, was dead, decomposing in a mass grave along with a dozen executed Chileans. No crime, just a victim of the terror: such errors take place in a state of war, the junta explains: 15,000 errors, 15,000 families mourning their dead.

Eventually, my name is called over the PA system. A nervous Chilean in civilan clothes approached me and said "Your embassy has come to get you." While I signed the papers declaring I had not been mistreated physically or mentally, searched for messages and mug shotted for the record, the Chilean chattered his life history. He had lived in California, three years in the U.S. Army, eleven months in Vietnam, eleven months in Hawaii, hated niggers and thought JFK was a communist. "A word of advice: don't have anything more to do with communists or socialists. You come back here again and no embassy in the world will get you out." The U.S. Consul later remarked on the value of this Chilean "intelligence contact."

I would like to pass on the gratitude of the Chilean people, a large part of them anyway, for every North American who has expressed his indignation or more at what has happened in Chile. The international pressure brought to bear is the only visible factor which has deflected the genocidal course decided upon by the junta.

And, one last note: they may soon evacuate the National Stadium, because soccer is very popular in Chile. But this does not mean an end to the prisons and concentration camps in Santiago. There are at least four other major concentrations of prisoners in Santiago alone. The executions continue, as well.

It was not until my last day in Chile, in a bus headed for the Andes, that I witnessed my first corpse. Three bodies lay sprawled by the country road. The bus driver said there were usually more.

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november lns bills will be in your mailbox soon. please try to pay as much as you can as soon as you can. we got very little from you all last month. thanks

[Note to Editors: A story on conditions inside the National Stadium appears on page 1 of this packet. Background articles on the Chilean situation appear in packets #553, #554, #557 and #563.]

U.S GROUPS MOUNT LETTER-WRITING CAMPAIGN TO CURB CHILEAN JUNTA'S EXCESSES AND PROTECT POLITICAL PRISONERS

NEW YORK(LNS)-- Several groups organizing support for the Chilean resistance have reported that those inside Chile are depending heavily on international opinion--especially U.S. public opinion-- to curb the junta's excesses and protect Chilean and other political prisoners.

Already, reports of demonstrations, letters to the editor and comments from Congressmen, have begun to have their effect: UN Refugee camps have been established and people inside the stadiums report that conditions have improved somewhat. However, the campaign must continue-- and increase in intensity.

In particular, two areas must be stressed. One is the safety of those in the UN-supervised refugee camps. Pressure must be brought on UN agencies and on the junta to see that the rights of these refugees --most of them exiles from other repressive Latin American regimes-- are protected. They must not be returned to their own countries, where imprisonment awaits them. Asylum must be found for them.

Second, support must be rallied for the Kennedy amendment to the upcoming foreign aid bill. The amendment calls for a "sense of Congress" motion which would ask that Nixon not extend any aid to the junta unless it agrees to abide "basic standards of human decency and justice, in accordance with international law."

While this amendment will have little concrete effect, its passage will be a powerful opinion barometer. Reports from Chile indicate that the junta is so sensitive to such criticism that it went so far as to invite Kennedy to Chile, as a guest of the junta, to "observe" the situation and thereby correct his "misinformation".

The Chile support groups, including Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) groups in Boston, Madison, Wisconsin and Berkeley and USLA (U.S. Committee for Justice in Latin America), have asked that letters be written to the following individuals:

In Chile--

Ambassador Nathaniel Davies, U.S. Embassy, Santiago, Chile.

General Augusto Pinochet, President, Santiago Chile.

General Oscar Bonilla, Interior Minister, Santiago, Chile (Air mail is 17¢ per half oz. to Chile).

In the U.S.--

Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, New York, NY, 10017.

Dr. Galo Plaza, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, 17th St. and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20006.

Thomas Morgan, Chairman, The House of Representatives, Washington D.C.

Aga Khan, High Commissioner on Refugees, United Nations, New York, NY, 10017.

William Fulbright, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Edward Kennedy, Chairman, Senate Sub-Committee on Refugees, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, State Department Building, Washington D.C.

Letters to editors of major newspapers and TV and radio stations are also effective.

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AUSTRALIAN JUDGES TAKE RAPE LIGHTLY: VICTIMS SUFFER "NO GREAT OR PERMANENT HARM"

SYDNEY, Australia (LNS)--Two young women nurses were raped hitching to work recently, and at their assailant's trial, New South Wales Supreme Court Justice Lee commented that "Young women who are prepared to get into a car late at night or in the early hours of the morning are so often seen by young men as an invitation to take liberties.

"It is like placing a saucer of milk before a hungry cat and expecting it not to drink."

On October 12, New South Wales Supreme Court Justices Kerr and Nagle presided over an appeal for reduced sentence for a man who raped a 60-year old woman after striking her about the face. He later raped a pregnant 28 year old woman. In their comments, the judges said:

"Although the rapes were induced by threats and in one case some force, no great or permanent harm was suffered by either of the victims.

"Also we stress that the crimes were not accompanied by any indignities or perversions."

A Member of the Legislative Council, Anne Press, has called for the suspension of Kerr and Nagle in the New South Wales State Parliament.

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[Thanks to the Tribune in Sydney Australia for this information.]

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NIXON ON WAR POWERS

"We may well have been unable to respond in the way we did during the Berlin crisis of 1961, the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, the Congo rescue operation in 1964, and the Jordanian crisis of 1970 -- to mention just a few examples. In addition, our recent actions to bring about a peaceful settlement of the hostilities in the Middle East would have been seriously impaired if this resolution had been in force."

-- Richard Nixon commenting on his October 24 veto of a war-powers bill which would have required the president to report to Congress within 48 hours after the commitment of U.S. forces to foreign conflicts.

from: The Rest of the News, 306 E. State St., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. (607) 273-4139.

The Rest of the News is offering free trial subscriptions to interested radio stations to introduce our expanded distribution of news tapes. Our subscription service consists of one ten-minute tape per week; the tapes will deal with subjects of national importance. The trial subscription will offer the stations free tapes for a five-week period, after which stations that decide to continue with the service will be charged $25.00 a month.

In the past Rest of the News programs have covered such areas as prisons, the native American movement, third world liberation struggles, political trials, workers' struggles, women's issues, and environmental issues.

We intend to continue in-depth reporting and analysis in these areas, with strong emphasis on actualities and on-the-spot interviews. During the past year, for example, Rest of the News programs included direct reports from the Attica trials in Buffalo, New York; the VVAW trial in Gainesville, Florida; the blockaded church at Wounded Knee, South Dakota; and the Shell Oil workers' strike in Norco, Louisiana.

We will continue also to draw on alternative news services and special publications, such as Africa News, Liberation News Service, Midnight Special, Viet Nam Report, and others.

Please contact us immediately if you are interested in the trial subscription.

* * *

from: Blackwell Brigade, 1409 East Maplewood, Bellingham, Washington (206) 733-6344.

M.D.'s and Nurses needed to work in future Bellingham Elizabeth Blackwell Women's Clinic. Will see patients and work with paramedics. Contact the above address if you are interested and want more information.

* * *

from: The Tucson Sun, PO Box 3684, Tucson, Arizona 85722.

The Tucson Sun needs an operative Gestetner #120; no motor, hand-crank with hand-inking. Reasonable price. We need this particular model since it will feed folded sheets of newsprint (up to 12" x 18"), which we need to produce our tabloid. If you have this model lying around, or know where we would be able to purchase one (since it is an oldie), let us know at the above address.

* * *

from: Women's Studies Library, PO Box 7211, Baltimore, Md. 21218 (301) 323-6888.

We are organizing a Women's Studies Library in Baltimore. Your help in this project would be greatly appreciated. Among the items we need are materials on women's history and culture, feminism, day care, abortion and other women's issues; ideas for fundraising, moral support and, of course, money. We are also interested in having diaries, letters, photographs and other memorabilia for display or scholarship.

In the future we plan to publish a newsletter listing acquisitions and new resources for women. If you know of any women's projects and organizations which need publicity, please let us know. Contact Jane Sellman or Jeanne Sears at the above address.

END OF RMBB FOR TODAY

EX-SAIGON PRISONER ON SPEAKING TOUR TO EXPOSE PLIGHT OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Jean Pierre Debris, a former French schoolteacher who was jailed in Saigon's Chi Hoa Prison for two years because of his opposition to the Thieu regime, will speak in various cities about his own imprisonment and the plight of the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese still in Saigon jails.

Debris is co-author with Andre Menras of the book, We Accuse, an account of torture and resistance inside Thieu's prisons. The book can be obtained for $1.25 from the Indochina Peace Campaign, 181 Pier Ave., Santa Monica, California 90405, or from the Indochina Mobile Education Project, 1322 18th Street N.W., Washington DC.

Check this schedule for dates that Debris will be in your area. The dates in the beginning of November are being arranged by the Indochina Peace Campaign in Santa Monica--(213) 392-3942. The New England section is being coordinated by the Indochina Peace Campaign in Boston and the Mobile Education Project--(202) 785-3111--is arranging the January dates.

November 8--Lexington, Kentucky
9--Nashville, Tenn.
10--Atlanta, Georgia
11-12--Nashville, Tenn.
26-30--Boston, Mass. and the New England Area.

January 1-5--open
6--York, Pa.
7--Philadelphia, Pa.

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1974 AFRICAN LIBERATION CALENDAR AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS)--A 1974 African Liberation Calendar is now available from the Canadian-based Liberation Support Movement (LSM) Information Center. The calendar, illustrated with 13 original drawings, highlights dates from conteporary events, for instance, the Sharpeville Massacre in Cape Town, South Africa on March 21, 1960 and the assassination of Amilcar Cabral, January 20, 1973.

There are also quotations and poetry selections from those active in the liberation struggles. The calendars are $3 each. Bulk orders: 10-100, $2 each. 100-500, $1 each. Write to LSM Information Center, Box 94338, Richmond, B.C. Canada.

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[Note to editors: This is the first of a two part story on the Karl Armstrong trial. See graphics in this packet to go with it. Also, see #562 for another story and graphics about the case.]

"I THOUGHT IF THE BOMBING OF THE AMRC WOULD SAVE THE LIFE OF ONE INDOCHINESE...THAT WOULD BE WORTH IT"
KARL ARMSTRONG SENTENCED TO 23 YEARS

by Minton Brooks

MADISON, Wisconsin (LNS)--Karlton Armstrong, one of four members of Madison's "New Year's Gang," was sentenced to 23 years imprisonment on November 1. He was transported immediately to the Waupun State Prison.

Armstrong will be eligible for parole in five years, via the traditionally reactionary state parole board.

"I think you are sitting in an ideal community to give Karl Armstrong a reduced sentence," said William Kunstler in his summation plea. "Because I think the people of Madison understand what he tried to do."

It was a harsh sentence, the upper limit expected in the case and a severe disappointment to Armstrong supporters. Judge W.L. Sacjten ordered concurrent terms of 15 years on each of four arson counts, ten years on possession of explosives, and 23 years on the second degree murder charge in connection with the death of Robert Fassnacht.

Armstrong, held on $450,000 bail, got credit for the one and a half years he has already served, but none for the obvious emotional toll already inflicted in the three years since the August, 1970 bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center.

The Center collaborated in "Project Michigan." responsible for the development of the automated battlefield.

The defense, led by Madison attorney Melvin Greenberg and Bob Kellerman from Toronto, finished a two week mitigation hearing on October 26. It was a remarkable and unprecedented courtroom justification for sabotage of military installations.

"NOTHING LEFT BUT RUBBLE"

"I don't know how I had the strength to get up here. I thought all the strength I ever had was used in the bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center."

With that, Karl Armstrong began his painful recounting. He spoke on the final day of his two week mitigation hearing, the culmination of over 50 hours of uninterrupted testimony.

"My mind was devasted by the death of Mr. Fassnacht. I don't believe Mr. Fassnacht's death can ever be justified. In the statement (shortly after the bombing) we said it couldn't be rationalized but must be understood in the context within which it occurred."

Forty witnesses from all over the country and representing a broad spectrum of the anti-war movement came to Madison to support Armstrong--to put the war on trial. Vietnam Veterans, local and nationally known activists, historians, scientists, lawyers, doctors, and a former U.S. Senator--their testimony stands as a denunciation of U.S. criminal conduct.

They placed the "New Year's Gang" saboatge against a backdrop of years of protest and mass resistance to genocidal policies; often directed against complicit institutions.

"We decided the Center should be totally destroyed, that there should be nothing left but rubble. If even one brick weren't shattered, its presence would still be there."

Armstrong's own statement froze the courtroom. He spoke very slowly, and frequently paused to collect his thoughts. The pain was so pervasive that Judge Sacjhten attempted several times to suggest a recess.

"I knew it was going to be a very destructive act. I thought that if the bombing of the AMRC would save the life of one Indochinese, the destruction of a professor's research, all of that destruction, versus one life--to me that would be worth it. Property doesn't mean anything next to life."

"CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE"

Ten Vietnamo Veterans, including several from the Winter Soldier Investigation of the last two years, detailed their participation in the aggression. From anti-personnel weapon assembly to F-104 Phantom delivery, individual acts of sadistic maiming to secret widespread carpet bombing of whole villages in countries other than Vietnam.

They were followed to the stand by an ecologist who had recently returned from his third investigation of the devasted landscape and agriculture, and a psychiatrist specializing in the "War Syndrome"--the sometimes debilitating emotional impact of the war on GIs, their parents, and young people touched by the war.

After this first phase, the court reporter admitted feeling lucky to have lived long enough to hear what to her were revelations of U.S. conduct in the war.

"The United States directly committed acts of aggression across recognized international frontiers without justification that has any persuasive merit." These ammounted to "Crimes against the peace" according to Richard Falk, a professor of International Law.

"There is no reasonable question that these leaders were indictable under International Law, as indictable as those in World War II. It is clear that evidence exists not only of overt acts but in the intention of these policymakers as shown in the Pentagon Papers at the time they were acting."

With Professor Falk, the defense turned to a legal analysis of the war, and precedents for the criminal prosecution of both miliatry and civilian participants.

He explained three areas of illegality formulated as "standards of individual accountability" and used to prosecute war criminals at Nuremberg

in 1950:

*Crimes against the peace--"aggressive war"

*Crimes of War--"violations of the laws of war"

*Crimes against Humanity--"illegal conduct directed at any human beings including your own population. In Indochina this would extend to both the United States and South Vietnam."

"All three related to the conduct of the United States in Indochina," said Falk, adding that the bombing of civilian targets was the "essence of violation...The civilian population was the essence of the enemy. That's how Genocide is defined in Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions..."

"It's not enough to repudiate the war in Vietnam. The same weaponry used by the U.S. in Vietnam, including napalm, is used by Portugal in its colonial war in Mozambique."

"RESISTANCE A SOLEMN DUTY"

Former Senator Ernest Gruening ended the first week with his incredible energy and determination. He entered the courtroom in the middle of Felix Greene's "Inside North Vietnam," a documentary that Armstrong says deepened his own understanding of the war. Senator Gruening footnoted the film by drawing an analogy between Ho Chi Minh and the patriots of the American Revolution.

"We should have supported these people, we should have supported the Viet Cong and the NLF who only wanted what our forefathers wanted--to be free of colonial rule."

Gruening was one of the two Senators to vote against the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. He said Johnson perpetrated a hoax on Congress and the American public that led to the death of 55,000 American soldiers and over 300,000 Vietnamese. "The blood of these people is now on the head of Lyndon Baines Johnson...wherever he may be."

The 86 year old former Senator startled the courtroom with his conclusion. "Resistance to this war is not only an obligation but a solemn duty of the citizens of this country. It isn't appropriate for me to comment on this particular act which turned out so tragically. It is up to the individual. But all acts of resistance are fully justified, whatever form that may take."

"A TIME THAT SEEMED APOCOLYPTIC"

"I was born October 15, 1946," said Armstrong. "My father told me it was the same day as the hanging of the Nuremberg war criminals. My father didn't understand why the German people didn't resist. He thought any act of resistance would have been justified against the Nazis."

The defense devoted the second week to an examination of domestic anti-war resistance. The pattern resembled the first week: first hand testimony of participants followed by a broader analysis within a historical framework.

It was a radical homecoming of sorts. Max Elbaum came to testify from San Francisco, David Siff from New York. George Bogdanich come in from Gary, Indiana where he has been working in a steel mill. Most of the veteran activists of the campaign to remove AMRC

[The following is a shortened version of a review by Frederick Kreuziger.]

BEHIND ARMY MATH

The AMRC Papers, a 120 page booklet written by Science for the People, Madison Collective, is the result of a nine month research project. "It began when we stumbled onto AMRC's semi-annual reports in the university files," explains Henry W. Haslach, Jr., of Science for the People.

Documentation never before seen by the public was screened, analysed, and cross-referenced to show that AMRC's permanent staff worked on U.S. counter-insurgency, chemical and biological warfare and weapons systems. The book reprints much of that documentation including the whole AMRC contract with the Army.

One of the more interesting parts of The AMRC Papers details how the university actively campaigned to have the Army locate its research center in Madison. It tells how the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation provided funds to build the addition to Sterling Hall, where AMRC originally located.

As the university came under increasing attack by the anti-war movement for its complicity with the Army, university officials insisted that there was no connection. However, the book provides the following information on those insistent administrators:

Donald Percy--currently vice president of the University of Wisconsin (UW) system was formerly an assistant director of AMRC; Stephen Kleene, Dean of the College of Letters and Science, was formerly an acting director of AMRC; H. Edwin Young --Chancellor of the university, is one of two UW administrators to receive the semi-annual reports of AMRC; three members of the Marshall Committee, a faculty group to oversee AMRC, formerly were or currently are on AMRC's staff.

The book explains why AMRC is interested in extending itself into the university, citing the "increasing interest of the military in political and social sciences."

During the last two summers of 1972 and 1973, AMRC has engaged in economic modelling--the economic analysis of given areas, whether foreign countries or domestic localities, in order to determine and manipulate their development. AMRC has sent some of its results on economics to David R. Howes, who plans strategies for the control of guerrilla insurrections for the Pentagon's Strategy- and Tactics Analysis Group.

The book also makes clear why the university is interested in AMRC: "AMRC brings at least $1,400,000 each year to the University of Wisconsin, from which the UW receives a management fee of no less than $330,000.

The conclusion of the book proposes an alternative to the Army Mathematics Research Center and to an entire system of research dominated by industry and the military--a People's Math Research Center which would insure that the research being done would actually accomplish the tasks the people wish it to.

The book is available for $1.25 from Science for the People, 306 N. Brooks St. Madison, Wisc, 53715.

have left Madison in the three years since the bombing.

Greenberg asked what kind of atmosphere existed following the invasion of Cambodia and the death of four Kent State students.

"There was an incredible sense of urgency, it was a time that seemed apocalyptic, a battle of life and death, of killing and living. Each day was like a week and our patience was going. People were moved to do things that showed the depths of their feelings."

Three of these witnesses knew Karl Armstrong personally and effectively countered the prosecution's contention that he was an isolated pyromaniac inclined to murder.

Phil Ball met Karl in the fall of 1969 during a week long vigil for a draft resister taking sanctuary in a church. Ball was helping to organize the Madison Tenant Union at the time.

"He [Karl] said he would like to work in the MTU, that he liked the idea of working in a group that was solidly issue oriented. He did research in the City-County building documenting the holdings of Madison property owners. It was very valuable and very arduous work."

Another former SDSer traced the progression from teach-ins in 1966 to obstructive sit-ins and passive resistance in 1967 to labor tactics employed in the strikes of 1969.

Billy Kaplan, who had also been in SDS, said National Guard response to one of these strikes "deepened many peoples committment to change, involving the use of illegal, perhaps violent tactics."

It was in the spring of 1969 that David Siff and James Rowen, currently working as newly-elected Mayor Paul Soglin's assistant, uncovered evidence of the classified research at the Army Mathematics Research Center. The information was widely published and distributed on campus and led to the full-fledged campaign against its presence.

A spring 1969 block party stopped by the police marked the first full-scale riot in Madison. Siff was an English professor at the time, and was fired the next fall because of his participation in the expose. "My work with AMRC wasn't over, it was just beginning."

By the fall of 1969 with the murder of Fred Hampton, revelations of the My Lai massacre, and the firing of Siff, the campus protest centered on the removal of AMRC, ROTC and other military-related campus institutions. "AMRC OFF CAMPUS" became "OFF AMRC".

As Kaplan put it, "People were quite willing to engage in property destruction, in illegal acts, because they were unable through other means to stop the bloodshed and destruction in Indochina."

A massive publicity campaign against AMRC continued into the winter of 1970 with student government hearings and a referendum on AMRC. The teaching assistants' strike in March had the support of the majority of the students with as many as 10,000 in the streets.

There were numerous firebombings throughout the spring. Cambodia-Kent State brought the violent activity- to a peak.

"A MOVEMENT THAT WAS TRAUMITIZED"

"This was a movement that was at moments like civil war in America," according to historian Harvey Goldberg. "At every turn there seemed to be an escalation of this protest. It almost got out of hand.

"It came about not only in response to a global movement, not just that. It was a shock of recognition, it was a movement that was traumitized. They came through with a sense that they had been duped, with anger and despair."

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[The final part of this story will appear in the next packet.]

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BLACK-CONTROLLED CITY COUNCIL VOTES TO CRITICIZE VIRGINIA BANK FOR TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PETERSBURG, Va. (LNS)--Petersburg, Virginia's black-controlled city council recently became the first municipal government in the country to vote a condemnation of U.S. financial support to the racist apartheid government of South Africa. Specifically, the council threatened to withdraw all city funds from the United Virginia Bank because the bank had made over $2 million in secret loans to the South African regime.

The resolution requesting that the bank withdraw the loans was introduced on September 19 by Roy Hines, a 25 year old black man elected to the council in June of this year. "I thought it was important for us--both black and white--to take a stand on this issue because everything South Africa stands for is in contradiction to the things we officeholders profess to believe in when we take the oath of office."

Answering critics of the council who said it had no business becoming involved in such matters, Hines, raised in Petersburg and a recent graduate of Syracuse University, said, "We did not create the international situation. If United Virginia Bank had not made loands, then we would have had no need for the resolution. But black people put money in that bank and legal people have a right to question what the bank uses that money for."

The seven member council is made up of three whites and four blacks, including mayor Herman Fauntleroy. Fauntleroy promptly disqualified himself from the voting claiming "conflict of interest" because of his relationship with the bank, though a white councilman who is a member of the banks' board of directors did not disqualify himself.

This would have meant a tie vote, automatically killing the bill, if a white councilman had not decided to support the resolution for "humanitarian reasons." The end result was 4-2 in favor of the resolution.

[CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER----------]

DETROIT EDISON CO. ORDERED TO PAY $4 MILLION TO VICTIMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

LIBERATION News Service

DETROIT, Mich. (LNS)--A Federal Judge ordered the Detroit Edison Company, the largest utility in Michigan, to pay $4 million in punitive damages to black workers who have been victims of its racial discrimination.

Judge Damon Keith ruled October 2 that the evidence "was overwhelming that invidious racial discrimination in employment practices permeates the corporate entity of the Detroit Edison Co. (The company has been) extremely objurate and intransigent in their determination to implement and perpetuate racial discrimination."

Punitive damages are assessed when the judge or jury feels that an injury was done with malicious intent. The award is the largest of its type ever made. Judge Keith, who is black, is responsible for a recent decision which forced the government to drop its prosecution of the Detroit conspiracy case against the Weather underground. He had granted the defense full subpoena power to gather evidence of unlawful government surveillance and dirty tricks, things the government did not want to reveal.

Keith also enjoined the utility from discriminating in the future. He ordered them to pay restitution, in the form of back pay, to black people who had systematically been kept out of better-paying jobs in the company, and to those who had been turned down for jobs or who had decided against applying to the company because of its racist reputation.

Keith also found Local 223 of the Utility Workers of America and Local 17 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers guilty of racial discrimination and ordered them to stop. Only the UWA local was found guilty of "sufficient malice" as well and fined $250,000.

The judge's decision came two years after the suit was originally filed by the Association for Betterment of Black Edison Employees and three black workers in the company. It was the result of a 10-week trial in which scores of black workers testified about the discrimination.

Willie Stamps, one of the three workers who brought the suit, testified that he had started applying for a job at Edison in 1956 and applied five times before he finally got a job in 1965. In the eight years since, he applied 15 times for transfer to other positions in the company and was turned down each time. Several times his union, instead of backing him up, told him he was not qualified. Furthermore, when he was elected chairman of the division of the union, union officials called a new election to challenge his victory.

James Atkinson testified that he had applied for a dozen different job promotions and had been turned down. He was told he shouldn't even bother applying because they had already hired people for the jobs before they put the notices up.

An official of Local 223 told another black worker who had been denied a promotion for which he was qualified, "You should be satisfied with the job you have."

The company only presented a couple of witnesses in defense, including Walter Cisler, chairman of the board. Cisler said that to the best of his knowledge, Detroit Edison doesn't discriminate and neither does he. He claimed that the company couldn't find qualified blacks for upgrading. It took several minutes for the judge to restore order among the angry workers in the courtroom.

Earlier during the hearings, lawyers for the workers asked if the utility had any way of identifying black employees or job applicants. The company said it did not. Barely fifteen minutes later, however, an Edison official admitted that a black dot in the corner of personnel records is put there to signify that the person is black.

At another point, a company spokesman maintained that there were 19 blacks in "top management positions" within the company. A cursory examination of company records, however, revealed that the highest 1600 jobs in the company would have to be considered "top management positions" in order to include 19 blacks in that category.

As of last April 24, there were 832 blacks among Edison's 10,630 employees. A year earlier (the latest figures available) there were 12 blacks and 1,099 whites in supervisory positions and 73 blacks and 1,785 whites in professional and technical jobs.

Keith ordered that Edison bring its work force up to 30% black as soon as possible, hiring three black people for every two whites until the goal is achieved. He also ordered the utility to promote one black person as foreman or supervisor for every white person promoted, and to hire blacks into high level, technical and craft jobs, until 25% of the workers in these categories are black.

As for the damages, the judge is supposed to hold a hearing to determine a method for dispersal of that money. The lawyers for the workers are trying to have that hearing held before the company files an appeal.

Meanwhile, Detroit Edison, true to form, has announced it is planning to pass its fine along to consumers in the form of a rate increase.

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"UNIVERSITIES AND THE GAY EXPERIENCE" CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Gay Academic Union (GAU) will hold its first annual conference on "Universities and the Gay Experience" November 23 and 24 at John Jay College of the City University of New York.

The conference will include a panel discussion of academics and the gay experience, and workshops dealing with the relationship of women's and gay studies programs, psychotherapy and gay oppression, education, literature and science. Task-oriented workshops will talk about effective ways to oppose discrimination within the university and the establishment of a national Gay Academic Union. Speakers will include Barbara Gittings, Martin Duberman, Edgar Friedenberg, Bertha Harris and Howard Brown.

Registration fees are $5 for students and unemployed, $10 for others. For more information, write to GAU c/o Prof. K.S. Sherrill, Box 1479, Hunter College, NYC 10021 or call the Gay Switchboard at (212) 924-4036. --30--

KLEINDIENST REVEALS NIXON PRESSURE IN ITT SETTLEMENT: "THE PRESIDENT DIRECTED ME NOT TO FILE THE APPEAL"

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The growing list of new political scandals surrounding Richard Nixon was joined by an old one at the end of October when White House sources confirmed that the President had intervened in the Justice Department handling of an anti-trust suit against International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT).

Both the White House and the Justice Department had previously denied presidential pressure in the case during March, 1972 confirmation hearings for then acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst.

It was Kleindienst himself who first admitted that his testimony about the ITT case to the Senate Judiciary Committee was not totally accurate. Fearing an indictment on perjury charges, Kleindienst went to the office of then Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox in early October and revealed efforts on the part of the White House to get the Justice Department to drop an appeal of a lower court decision favoring ITT.

"On Monday afternoon, April 19th, 1971, Mr. Ehrlichman abruptly called me and stated that the President directed me not to file the appeal in the Grinnell case....I informed him that we had determined to take that appeal and that he should so inform the president. Minutes later, the President called me and, without any discussion, ordered me to drop the appeal," Kleindienst told Cox.

According to a report in the New York Times, Kleindienst told Cox that Nixon called him a vulgar name and said, "Don't you understand the English language?"

Reportedly, Kleindienst informed the White House of his decision to tell Cox the truth before going to the Special Prosecutor's office. It was after this that Nixon changed his story about his involvement in the case.

The anti-trust suit itself was a complicated affair involving the purchase of three companies by the huge multinational ITT. The three suits had been filed in 1969 and at the time of the Nixon order one case had yet to be argued, another was nearing a decision that the Justice Department expected to lose, and the third had already been lost by Richard W. McLaren, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust Division.

McLaren asked the Solicitor General to appeal the case to the Supreme Court and he agreed. John Connally, then Treasury Secretary, Maurice Stans, then Commerce Secretary, and Paul McCracken, then chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, were all opposed to McLaren's decision to appeal.

In addition, ITT President Harold Geneen testified that he had spoken with former Attorney General John Mitchell months earlier but contended that they discussed only the question of anti-trust actions in general and whether "biggness is bad" in itself.

Apparently the ITT strategists felt that if an appeal could be prevented they would have a chance to arrange an out of court settlement which would allow ITT to keep one of its three newly acquired firms, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. But to work that out ITT needed time so it asked the Justice Department for a 30-day postponement of the appeal.

On April 16, 1971, Geneen and ITT vice-president William Marriam called on Secretary Connally and then White House advisor on international economic affairs Peter G. Peterson. On the morning of April 19, Kleindienst called ITT lawyer Lawrence Walsh and said that chances of delaying the case appeared slim since McLaren took a negative view of the ITT pressure.

But that afternoon Kleindienst called the Solicitor General and directed him to ask the court for an extension of time to file the appeal. In a statement last August Solicitor General Erwin Griswold said, "I knew somebody wanted a delay but I never figured out who."

The ITT strategy worked and on July 31, 1971 an out-of-court settlement was reached in which ITT was allowed to keep Hartford.

During his 1972 hearings, however, Kleindienst testified that: "in the discharge of my responsibilities as the Acting Attorney General in these cases, I was not interferred with by anybody at the White House. I was no importuned; I was not pressured; I was not directed."

Contradicting his reported fear of perjury indictments, Kleindienst still maintains that "I did not perjure myself or give false information to the Senate Judiciary Committee." The Committee, however, sees things differently. As a result of these recent disclosures, Senator Birch Bayh (D.-Ind.) has asked the Justice Department to speed up its inquiry into the perjury charges.

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SUBMINIMUM WAGE BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE; NATIONAL STUDENT LOBBY CALLS FOR McDONALDS BOYCOTT

WASHINGTON (LNS)--A new subminimum wage bill is being introduced in the House of Representatives by John Erlenborn (R.-Ill.) that would enable employers to hire students under 21 and non-students under 18 at a rate of 80% of the minimum wage.

The McDonald's hamburger chain is lobbying strongly for passage of the bill. This would save the chain millions in labor costs since 80% of its 105,000 employees are under 21.

The National Student Lobby in Washington is opposing the bill and has called for a boycott of all McDonald outlets.

A similar bill was defeated in the House on June 6, 1973 by a vote of 215 to 199. At that time, both McDonalds and the Nixon administration were working together to try to pass it.

The year before, Ray Kroc, the chairman of the McDonalds chain had donated a whopping $225,000 to Richard Nixon's presidential campaign. When questioned about the connection between his campaign contribution and the Nixon Administration's actions, Kroc claimed that he wasn't trying to influence the White House but merely wanted to buy "some insurance in the free enterprise system in which I strongly believe."

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(Thanks to College Press Service for some of the information in this short.)

IMPEACHMENT DRIVE SHIFTS INTO HIGH GEAR

LIBERATION News Service

"I was born and raised a Democrat. Voted that way all my life. I was one of those Democrats that voted for Nixon last election so I guess I don't have any right to complain, but..."

--John Murray, a Mobil mechanic in North Stonington, Conn.

NEW YORK (LNS)--About 1000 people went to an impeachment rally and demonstration in Washington on October 27, parading around the White House holding signs saying "honk for impeachment." According to Ted Howard, a member of the Washington-based People's Bicentenial Commission, the honking response was great.

Howard agrees with ma ny others involved in the impeachment campaign that the impeachment movement is very broad-based, cutting across class and political lines. Describing the people who rode by Pennsylvania Avenue that Saturday, he said, "people were making fists that had never made fists before."

Norman Siegel, lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) says that in their nationwide impeachment campaign "We have touched on people who have never been involved in anything political."

National polls show that peoples' confidence in what is left of the Nixon administration is at its lowest ebb. Initial impeachment proceedings are now underway, but a lot of people aren't sure just what impeachment involves, and what they can do to see that it happens.

The first step in the process that could remove Nixon from office is being handled by the House Judiciary Committee. This committee, headed by Peter Rodino (D.-N.J.), subpoenas information so that it can decide whether or not there are sufficient grounds for impeachment. If they decide that there are, the committee submits its recommendation to the House of Representatives for a vote.

A majority of the House must vote to bring a formal charge against the president. This charge is called impeachment.

After Nixon has been impeached by the House, the Senate can begin to try him with the Supreme Court Chief Justice (Warren Burger) presiding. On the basis of the evidence brought out in the trial, the Senate decides whether or not he is guilty of acts which merit his expulsion from office. A two-thirds vote from the Senate is necessary for conviction. If convicted, Nixon would be removed from office.

The big question is, what constitutes grounds for impeachment? According to the Constitution, all civil officers "shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." These terms are pretty vague, and in the next few weeks there will probably be many interpretations of them. Which of Nixon's many crimes can he be impeached for?

There is Nixon's complicity in the Watergate burglary and coverup. However, the White House is now making the wild claim that two key tapes of the Nixon-Dean and Nixon-Mitchell telephone conversations never existed. Without evidence to corroborate Dean's testimony it is unclear whether Nixon's role in Watergate will provide legal grounds for impeachment.

But there are plenty of other known events that could supply grounds for impeachment. According to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), whose lawyers have been researching the historical and legal background for the case, among Nixon's impeachable offences are the secret and illegal bombing of Cambodia, and the approval of a security plan that involved burglaries, mail opening, telephone tapping and other illegal surveillance techniques.

* * *

This is one situation where public response may influence Nixon's impeachment. A lot of Congress people are probably sitting on the fence, waiting to see which way the wind is going to blow. The CLU is doing a national impeachment campaign, putting advertisements in newspapers and speaking in communities all over the country. They advise people to find out who their representative in Congress is, and write to him or her. The address is House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515.

If you have already written, write again. Then write to Peter Rodino Jr., Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington DC 20515.

If you want to speak to people in your community or school, the ACLU will supply you with an impeachment package, which contains basic informational material about impeachment. For one of these kits, contact your local ACLU office or write to the New York Office at 84 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 924-7800. They also need contributions to carry on their advertising and informational campaign.

There are lots of local student, labor, and consumer impeachment groups springing up in cities and communities. Students at the University of Illinois have formed a state-wide coalition to push for Nixon's impeachment. They are bringing petitions from door to door in communities throughout the state, calling for massive letter writing campaigns, and organizing rallies and demonstrations. Their address is: Undergraduate Student Association, University of Illinois, 297 Illini Union, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

The People's Bicentenial Commission is also organizing support for impeachment. Their address is 1346 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Room 1025, Washington DC. (202) 234-7187.

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Dear lns subscribers,

We'd like to build and report on the Impeach Nixon Campaign as best we can. Please help us out by telling us what is happening in your area in the way of groups forming, petitioning, rallies, etc. Photographs of any impeachment activities are also more than welcome. Write or call us at 160 Claremont Ave. NYC 10027. (212) 749-2200. Thanks!

DEMONSTRATIONS ACROSS NATION SUPPORT ARAB PEOPLES

NEW YORK, (LNS)--Demonstrations in support of the Arab peoples took place in numerous cities accross the country during the Middle East War.

The largest demonstration was in Dearborn, Michigan on October 14 where over 3,000 people assembled outside the headquarters of the United Auto Workers Local 600 which has been active in purchasing Israel bonds. From there, marching 50 abreast, the demonstrators proceeded down Vernor Avenue to the Islamic mosque.

Marchers carried signs reading, "No Vietnam in the Mideast" and "Stop U.S.-Israeli Terror Against the Arab People."

In Chicago, a meeting of the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation sponsored a pro-Arab rally October 20 at which 2,000 people heard a speaker from the Palestine Liberation Organization , the umbrella group of the Palestinian resistance.

Resolutions passed at the conference included support for the formation of a democratic secular Palestine, a resolution to boycott stores selling goods made in Israel and support for the Arab peoples' struggle to control their own oil.

On October 14 in Los Angeles, 1,000 people gathered at the Convention Center resolving to raise $50,000 for the Arab peoples' struggles. At one point a small Nazi group began to pass out anti-Semitic leaflets but one of the speakers asked the audience to tear them up,adding, "Our fight is with Zionism, not with the Jews."

Some 500 people gathered outside the White House on October 19 in a pro-Arab rally sponsored by the Association of Arab University Graduates, (AAUG). During a conference held that weekend, AAUG passed a resolution of appreciation to "in particular the Palestinian people in their legitimate aspirations, among which are: Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories; the realization of the Palestinians' right to self-determination; and the establishment in the area of a just and lasting peace..."

A rally outside CBS headquarters in New York City October 16 drew over 250 people chanting, "No more arms to Israel," "Give Arabs back their lands" and other slogans.

A speaker from the Committee to Support Arab Liberation Movements noted that the U.S. and other Western powers have exploited Arab lands and resources for over half a century.

About 300 persons gathered at Times Square during the evening rush hours on October 24 chanting such slogans as "Arab oil for Arab peoples," "Jewish people-yes, U.S.-Israeli agression-no" and "Palestine will win." Signs included, "U.S. out of the Middle East" and "Palestine will win."

Other pro-Arab demonstrations took place in Denver, Colo., Chicago, Ill. and Seattle, Wash.

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(Thanks to the Guardian)

"THE POST-WAR WAR:" A NEW SLIDE SHOW BY NARMIC

(Editor's note: The following is a shorter version of a review that appeared in the October 1 issue of Common Sense, a paper published by Philadelphia Resistance.)

PHILADELPHIA (LNS)--The signing of the Paris Agreement changed the character, but not the goals of the war in Vietnam, a point that is amply documented in "The Post-War War," a new slideshow produced by NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex).

In their first slideshow, "The Automated Air War," NARMIC, a project of the American Friends Service Committee, documented the development of the electronic battlefield in Indochina. In their new show, they set their sights on "postwar" developments in South Vietnam, illustrating how the U.S. acts to prop up the Thieu government in South Vietnam.

The show runs 35 to 40 minutes and is in four parts. Part I, "Dollars for War," describes Thieu's attempts to expand his military control to areas of the countryside allied with the Provisional Revolutionary Government. This segment shows how the United States continues to provide logistical support for Thieu by continuing to supply ammunition, introducing more advanced weaponry, and replacing U.S. military personnel with American civilians hired under Pentagon contracts.

Part II, "Dollars for Repression" shows how American money--nearly $2 billion in economic and military aid for 1974 alone--supports Thieu's massive police and prison apparatus. U.S. aid trains the police, and supplies the computers, ammunition, and equipment necessary to keep opposition to Thieu at a minimum.

In Part III, "Dollars for Deception," we see how "humanitarian" aid is misused. For example, while the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) claims to have discontinued support of police and prison systems, the AID budget for 1974 allots $6 million for this purpose by disguising the allocations under various euphemistic titles.

Part IV, "Dollars Forever," contains the crux of the problem--U.S. aid currently supports 80% of the Saigon government, and as one Saigon officer put it, "If we have a good supply from the U.S. we can fight this war forever."

Like its predecessor, "The Post-War War" could become a central educational resource in the campaign to oppose the continued war in Vietnam.

The show, which contains 160 slides and accompanying script, costs $50. It comes with a pamphlet that documents all the material in the slies and script. A 25-minute version of the show is also available.

Write to NARMIC, c/o AFSC, 112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. Orders must be prepaid.

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SEE COVER AND GRAPHICS SECTION OF THE PACKET FOR PHOTOS TO ACCOMPANY THIS STORY!!!!!
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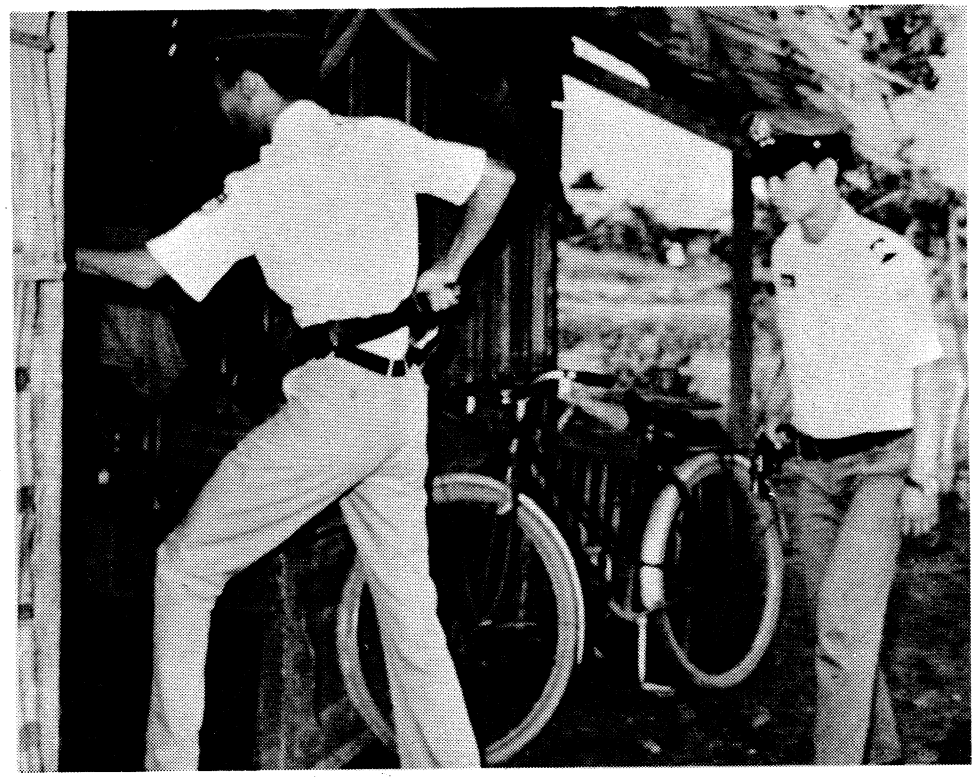
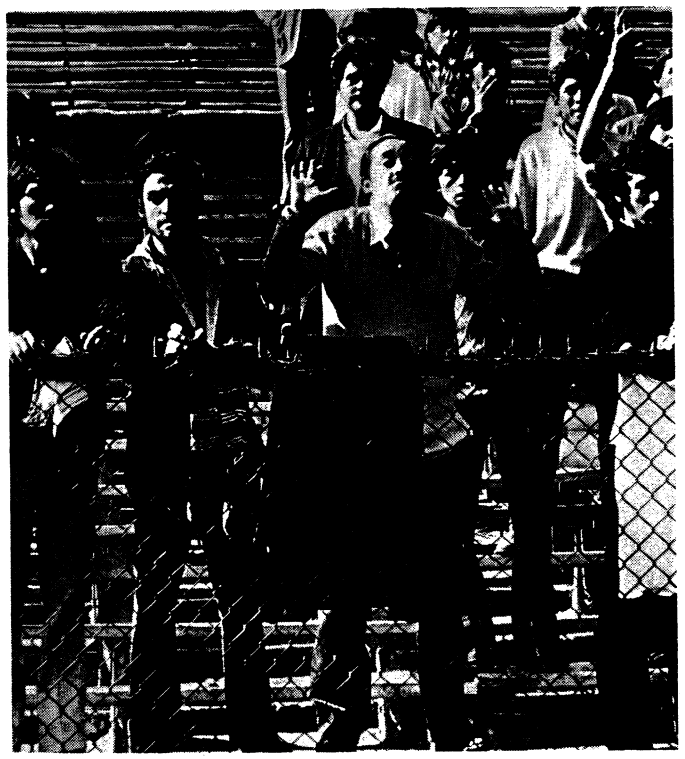
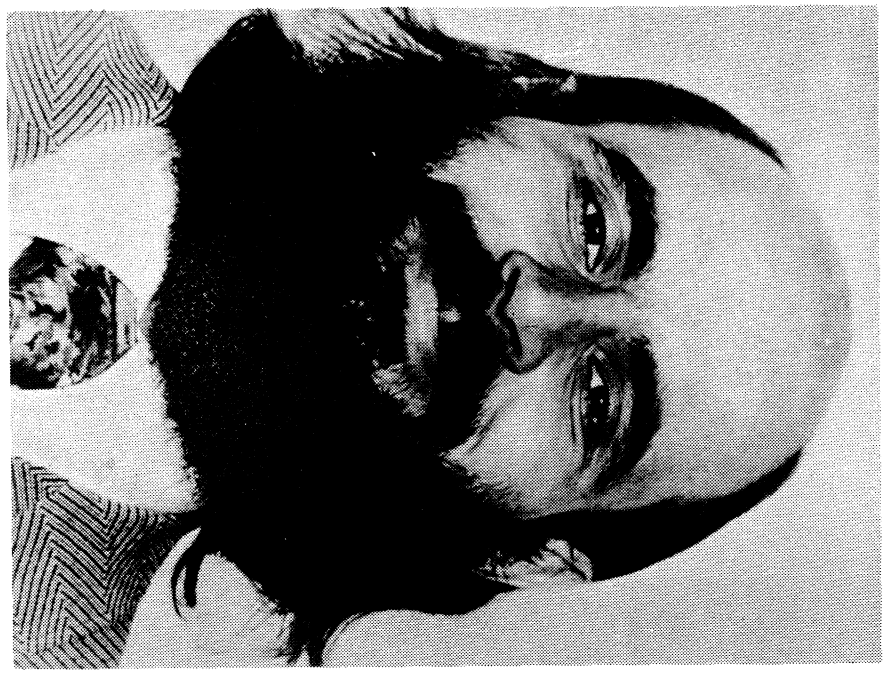
see grafics---





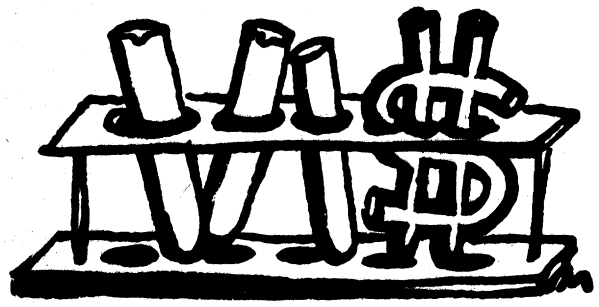


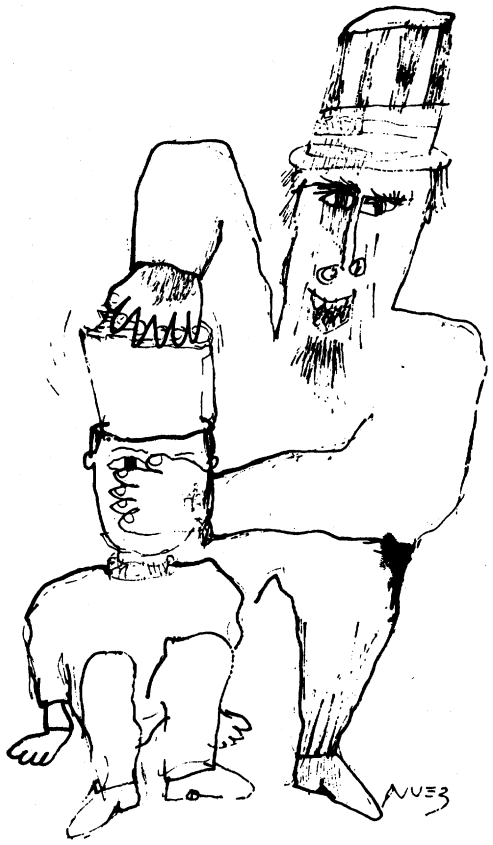
TOP RIGHT: Karleton Armstrong.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 6.
CREDIT: TAKEOVER/LNS

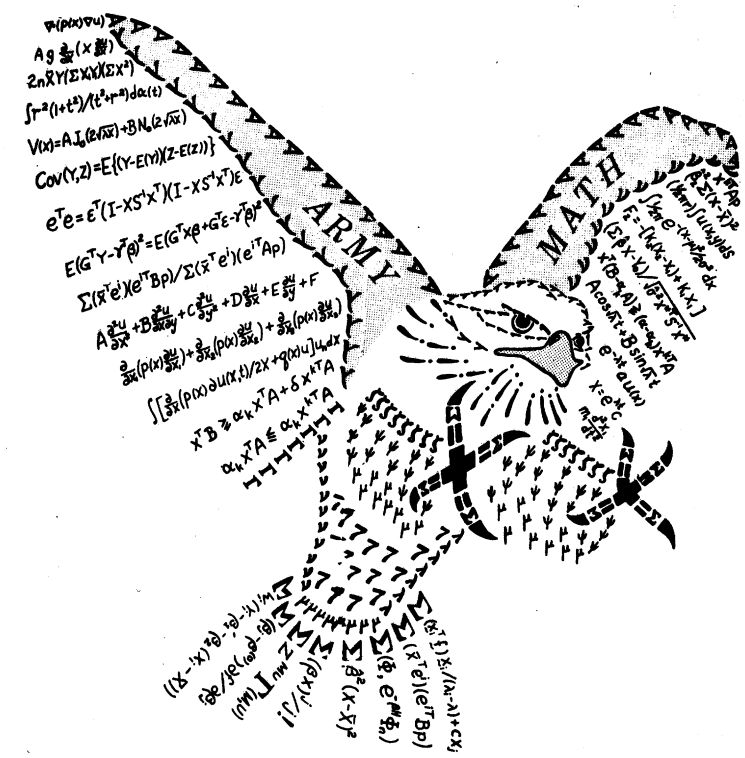
TOP LEFT: South Vietnamese Military police stopping bus from Quang Ngai to Saigon to check travel papers and ID cards. The bus is stopped about 60 times each trip.
THIS PHOTO IS PART OF THE NEW NARMIC SLIDE SHOW, SEE PAGE 12.
CREDIT: Barton/AFSC/LNS

MIDDLE & BOTTOM RIGHT: Photos from inside Chile's National Soccor Stadium.
SEE STORY STARTING PAGE 1.

BOTTOM LEFT: Photo of South Vietnamese National Police entering house of "Viet-cong" suspect.
THIS PHOTO IS PART OF THE NEW NARMIC SLIDE SHOW; SEE PAGE 12.






ARMY
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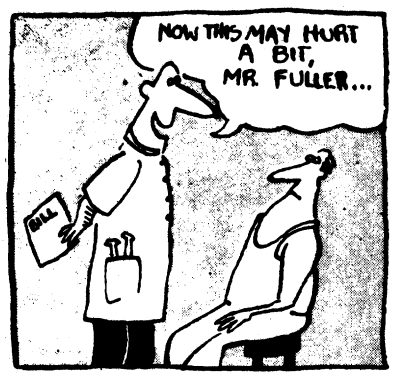
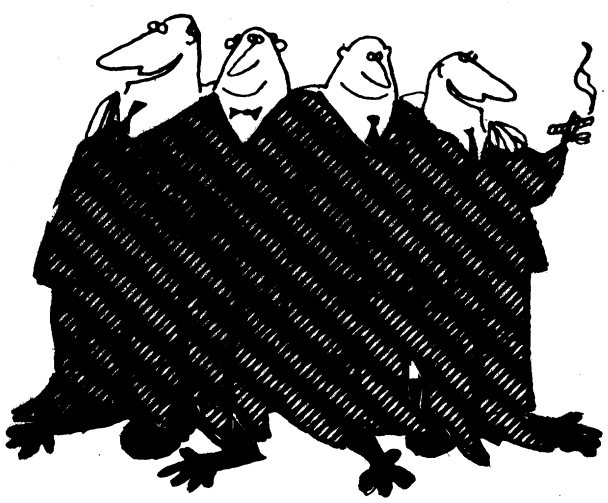

NOW THIS MAY HURT A BIT, MR. FULLER...
BILL



TOP RIGHT CREDIT: The ARMC Papers/LNS
SEE THE BOX ON PAGE 7.

TOP LEFT: Judge William Sachjter and Professor Richard Falk testifying at Karleton Armstrong's trial in Madison, Wisconsin.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 6.
CREDIT: Robert Ocegueda/LNS

(2nd from top) RIGHT CREDIT: WIN/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT CREDIT: The ARMC Papers/LNS
SEE THE BOX ON PAGE 7.

(3rd from Top) RIGHT CREDIT: Hereth/PITTSBURGH FAIR WITNESS/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: COMMONWEAL/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT CREDIT: Hereth/PITTSBURGH FAIR WITNESS/LNS